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Blockchain 101 Use cases in Development – Hype or Reality?

Dr Valentine Joseph Gandhi

Blockchain in International Development

How do we approach it?
What are the key caveats
What's the way forward?

Blockchain and Earth Systems

- Geospatial technology is increasingly becoming embedded in other systems like BIM, BI, BPE and so forth. Therefore, it is only some time before it embraces Blockchain technology.
- The Chain in BlockChain is the chain of transactions in the form of ledger entries about assets which could be money, imagery, data, maps, documents, etc. In reality what is actually transacted are tokens containing the metadata of the assets.
- The actual physical transfer happens separately. Block refers to the grouping of transactions related to each other.
- The features provides support for Land verification (E.g India), Fraud Protection, Data repositories. Combining it with IoTs offers the most benefits.

Blockchain is a distributed database, inherently resistant to attacks and fraud.

	Value Proposition	•
Reduces cost	 Removes the costs of intermediaries Reduces processing, re-work, and manual errors 	
Increases		
revenue	Creates new products and servicesCaptures value lost in transit	
Reduces risk	 No single point of failure No unauthorized alterations Resistant to collusion 	
Increases speed and transparency	 Verifies provenance Allows T+0 settlement Preserves complete audit trail 	

Key Components

Immutable

A write-only database that preserves an immutable record of all network transactions.

Decentralized

A peer-to-peer platform distributing the same replica of data.

Cryptographically Secure

Public/private key to secure identity, allowing only verifiable transactions.



Why decentralization matters



Through its distributed nature, blockchain enables better, trustless coordination.

Read More Buterin, V. (2017, February 6). The Meaning of Decentralization.



What makes blockchain technology innovative? – "Native Value"

- Because computers are so good at copying digital information quickly and cheaply, it used to be impossible to create digital files that had unique individual value, such as units of digital money, artworks or collectibles. It was just too easy for them to be counterfeited.
- Blockchain technology now makes the creation of digital uniqueness possible. Or, in other words, it enables the creation of *"digital scarcity."*

In the Context of Development





Smart contracts – simple to complex



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Case 1: Ocean to Table (Senegal)



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Source: https://www.dev-cafe.org

Case 2: Sustainable Rice/Climate Smart (Global)







A Blockchain Solution for smallholder farmers to get smart contracts based incentives for practicing climate smart practices.

Use of IOT devices, blockchain and big data. Tracking and verification of location data Farm sensors



Source: https://www.dev-cafe.org

Case 3: SDG Monitoring



Source: THE DEVELOPMENT CAFE \ www.dev-cafe.org





Ethical Data!

The 'Justice' question and 'Amplifier' Effects



The assumption is that everyone benefits from the same supports. This is equal treatment.

Everyone gets the supports they need (this is the concept of "affirmative action"), thus producing equity. Justice



All 3 can see the game without supports or accommodations because the cause(s) of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.

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So what next?

- More Collaboration needed with Geo scientist and International development professionals.to improve the uptake of the blockchain as an innovation in a systematic way, rather than chasing a shiny object or hyped up manner.
- Develop Specific evaluation frameworks for disruptive technology – Accountability vs Learning

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